

## ATTENTION.

A TTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies issued by the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

These are issued by a fixed number of persons each participating in the premium of the sum insured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for £1000 with premiums ceasing in 10 years, and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years would receive a Policy for £500, on which no further or ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders and profits are divided among them exclusively. Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to Premiums (2) to Interest, and (3) to Insurance Premiums, is the lowest in the New York Life, while Interest receipts since 1875 have exceeded Premiums by more than over £600,000, showing careful selection of lives and careful investment of money.

BIRLEY, DAY & NYMPLE & CO., Agents, Hongkong.

These Policies are payable to the Life assured on his death before the age of 45, 50, 55, 60 or 65, to his representatives should he predecease the age as used upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for residents in the East who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in a good income, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire from their business.

Full particulars as to rates, &c. may be obtained on application to the

BOHNE COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £6,500,000.

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEED £200,000.

153

INTIMATIONS.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 31st December.

OPEN.

**NOTATIONS**

- New Malwa—\$640 per picul, allow of 14 catty.
- New Malwa—\$660 per picul, allow of 14 catty.
- Old and Older Malwa—\$680 per picul, allow of 13 catties.
- Patna (New)—\$5773 purchased.
- Benares (New)—\$532.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 3.01  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3.02  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3.03  
Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 3.01  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
sight ..... 3.01

## PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3.02  
Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 3.05

ON NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 7.42

Credit, 60 days' sight ..... 7.6

ON BOMBAY—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2.23

Bank on demand ..... 2.24

ON CALCUTTA—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2.23

Bank on demand ..... 2.24

ON CHINA—  
Bank at sight ..... 7.21

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7.21

OVERSEAS—  
Quotations are—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—10  
per cent. premium sales.United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—  
\$94 per share.China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$75 per share.

North China Insurance—The 200 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 97 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$340 per share.China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$79 per share.Strata Marine Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$25 per share.Strata Fire Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$12 per share.Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's  
Shares—122 per cent. prem.Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—  
20 per cent. discount.China and Manchukuo Steamship Company, Limited—  
\$139 per share.Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$653 per  
share.Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—120 per  
share, buyers.Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$170 per  
share.China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$197  
per share.Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$90 per  
share.Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$102 per  
share, buyers.Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$85 per share.Pangasinan Sungai Dua Samaritan Mining  
Company, Limited—\$71 per share.Peak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 18 per  
share.Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Li-  
censed—\$82 per share.A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent.  
premium.Hongkong Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited—  
\$174 per share.Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$16  
per share, non.Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent.  
premium, non.Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—12 per cent.  
premium, non.Société Financière des Charbonnages de Tonkin—  
100 per cent. non.Hongkong High Level Tramways Company,  
Limited—250 per cent. non.East Lancashire Company, Limited—\$65  
per share, sellers.

Cruickshank &amp; Co., Limited—\$43 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per  
share.Songki Royal Planting Company—\$40 per  
share.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer &amp; Co's Register.)

December 31st.

Temperature—8 A.M. ..... 30.00

Temperature—1 P.M. ..... 30.00

Temperature—4 P.M. ..... 29.81

Temperature—8 P.M. ..... 27

Temperature—10 A.M. (West hall) ..... 28

Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 30

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—10 A.M. (West hall) ..... 28

Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—10 A.M. (West hall) ..... 28

Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—10 A.M. (West hall) ..... 28

Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—10 A.M. (West hall) ..... 28

Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

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Temperature—1 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—4 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

Temperature—8 P.M. (West hall) ..... 27

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## TO BE LET.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX S.S. CO'S S.S. "TELEMACHUS" FROM LIVERPOOL.

**S**HIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Underwriting Office before the 3rd Jan., for shipment by steamer "STENTOR."

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents, Hongkong, 28th December, 1887. [2370]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**C**ONSIGNEES, our Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and or landed at the Goods of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godowns on and after the 27th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 4th January, will be sent to Reckon. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns where they may be examined at U.L. 4th Jan.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents, Hongkong, 28th December, 1888. [2370]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BAYERN" FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at, their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 A.M. TO-DAY, the 27th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 8th Jan., 1888, will be subject to rent.

All broken, old and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1888.

All claims must reach us before the 10th Jan., 1889, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. [17]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "GLEN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the S.S. "Tower Hill," from New York are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed and stored at, their risk into the Godowns of the HONG KONG AND KOW LOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY LIMITED AT KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TODAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proxim, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th January, 1889, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1888. [17]

## TO BE LET.

## INSURANCES.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$10,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LUM SIN, SANG, Esq.

CHAN-LI CHOY, Esq.

Q. HO CHUNE, Esq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES FOR MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1888. [1731]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

AT THE PEAK, DUNFORD.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE WITH TENNIS COURT, Possession from 15th inst., to 31st March, 1888, or 1890.

Apply to LAI HING & CO., No. 153, Queen's Road Central, or to C. EWENS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1888. [39]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK, DUNFORD.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE WITH TENNIS

COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on fixed risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [3]

GOODS RECEIVED IN STORAGE AT MODERATE RATES IN FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS TO LET.

Apply to MEYER & CO., Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1246]

"THE HOMESTEAD" KELLETT'S RIDGE, from 1st Jan. until 30th Sept.

"BREEZY POINT" IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"BISSES VILLA" POPOVUM.

GODOWNS TO LET AT BOWENTON.

Apply to SHARP & CO., BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [92]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, ETC.

FROM 1ST MAY, 1888.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. [33]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

L.A. HACIENDA, formerly occupied by Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO.

Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [41]

PEAK MOUNT KELLET.

BUNGALOW, UNFURNISHED, TO LET—FROM 1st October to 16th May next, at a fixed rate.

Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO., Hongkong, 27th September, 1888. [137]

TO LET.

"SUNNYSIDE," No. 7, Bonham Road.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 14th November, 1888. [138]

TO BE LET.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

RUSTAU & CO.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1888. [631]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned, having been prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

Agents for the Phenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [15]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14]

TO BE LET.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents of the above Company are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1872. [18]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

TERRA VERDE, NO. 2, RICHMOND IN HALL, BED, SIT ROOMS and other accomodation, TENNIS LAWN attached, situated at DOCK BAY.

I. P. MADAR, Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 4th December, 1888. [224]

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

W. HEWITT & CO.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [17]

TO BE LET.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 157 IN HALL BURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in conjunction with MESSRS. TURNER & CO., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [142]

FOR SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IS THAT OF BINET FILS ET CIE.

CONSIDERED BY CUTLER PALMER & CO. to their friends.

MESRS. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. only.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should sample this grand wine.

2150 FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'s CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & \$21.

DUBON FRÈRES & DE GERON & CO.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS.

AND WHITE WINES.

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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

## CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

The great Sifus, a character in Chinese eyes so perfect that few Westerners who have had sufficient strength of mind to contemplate him find him but insufferable, a man with no redeeming vices whatever, took upon himself to reduce punishment to a system. He was the first Chinese, possibly, as benighted Sosorson, the first legislator on record, to introduce the birch into boys' schools—a fact that ready ought to have its place in Hayy's Dictionary of Dots. But much as this innovation has endeared him to later generations, it finds less claim on their admiration and gratitude than his masterly classification of adult penalties. Yao had left them in a state of unspeakable chaos, and Shun, who was nothing if not methodical, resolved to reduce them to order. For mild offences he prescribed branding on the fore-head, for deeper crimes (such as abuse of a father's first cousin) slitting of the nose, after that leaping of a foot, castration, and, for incorrigible offenders, death in some suitable form. "He gave delimitations," says Dr. Liss (though the reverent Doctor admits that neither he nor any one else has the faintest idea what the "delimitations" were) of the statutory punishments, and, stricken apparently with the mildness of his method, observed, "We should above all things be humane." Since this time only an occasional genius like the tyrant Kien, who introduced a few facetes, such as walking on a premises pole over a furnace of live charcoal, has been able to improve upon him. Sun Hwanori, the "First Emperor," who built (who enjoys, except among a few sceptics, the reputation of having built) the Great Wall, showed himself in the matter of punishment, as in most things else, head and shoulders above his predecessors. The last of the literati, when brought before the Throne for sentence, summed up the Imperial proceedings *crescendo* thus: "You have boiled your half brothers, torn their father to pieces between wild horses, buried three hundred literary men alive in the same pit, and now you are going to kill me."

Apparently not so much from a conviction of the impropriety of these penalties in themselves, as from a desire to draw as broad a distinction as possible between his dynasty and that of the First Emperor, which it had lately superseded, Wen-ti of the Han abolished the punishment of branding, nose-slitting, and amputation of the feet. Castration, however, remained on the statute book for another four centuries, in fact till the accession of the Sun Dynasty in A.D. 579. Since that time the legal five punishments have been the bamboo, the cudgel, banishment, penal servitude on the frontier, and death. These, mind you, were the legal punishments; but in China it has too often happened that law and practice have ranged very much apart. To go no further back than the Ming Dynasty, we find that the penalty for high treason was, for the prime offender, maimement; for his sons (if entirely innocent—for otherwise, too, would be maimed) sexual mutilation, and for his daughters exposure to all comers in a state establishment known as the *kouan*. When the present dynasty found their throne secure they nominally abolished mutilation for the children of criminals, and they really abolished the *kouan*, which survives nowadays only in the name of a well-known alley in Peking. That mutilation as a punishment for being born of a rebel is, however, still practised,—is, at all events, believed by well informed foreigners in China to be still practised—was shown within the last decade when, it is said, the British Government made special, and successful, intercession on behalf of the young sons of YAKUN KIEN, the deposed hero of the then suppressed revolt of Kasigur. If you ask the ordinary Chinaman of education whether this form of punishment is to be still practised, he will probably say "Yes"; but he will add, "It is not that it is impossible to conceive that the Chinese Government could have taken in discontiuoing the chain gang is the only proper

M. WEITHEIMER advances in favour of his scheme. First, that it would tend itself to the prevention of crime, because "the knowledge that restorative punishments of this kind would follow upon habitual or obstinate crime would act as a strong deterrent on men and women (mainly of the less intelligent and more sensual type) likely to be guilty in these directions;" and, secondly,—a very philosophical, Malthusian, and cold-blooded argument this,—that it would check population. "At present we are rapidly growing fast to face with the necessity for some means of preventing the too rapid increase of the population—an increase much larger among the lower than among the upper classes." Can it be that we are learning from our Chinese instructors, or is it that the West and the East approach the same end by different roads? Which of the now fairly numerous Chinese who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with western civilization was it that remarked, or provingly, "You in England are about to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as we have done for ages; soon you will advance further in the direction of Chinese enlightenment, and marry two sisters at once?"

## DISCONTINUANCE OF THE CHAIN GANG.

The discontinuance of the chain-gang marks the failure of an experiment which it was hoped would be attended with very beneficial results. The same experiment had been tried before and was discontinued for the same reason that has dictated the discontinuance on the present occasion, namely, the frequent escape of the criminals. If the choices lies between keeping the prisoners employed in gaol on unremunerative labour and affording them chances of escape by employing them on the public works of the colony, the former alternative is of course the one that must be selected. But we are unable to understand why it should be impossible to adequately guard the chain-gangs so that escape should be impossible. To set on guard duty a number of untrained men, ignorant of the uses of firearms, and supplied with perished ammunition, is not the way to keep the gang secure, but it is the only way the Government has made trial of, and because it has failed, as was to be expected, the colony is to be charged with the maintenance of the criminals without receiving any return in the shape of useful work. Some attempt is made in the gaol to employ the prisoners in remunerative industries, it is true, but the returns from mat-making, etc., are very trifling, whereas when the men are employed in road-making, preparing building sites, and similar works, they are made to contribute substantially to the cost of their board and lodging. It ought not to be difficult, we think, to provide an efficient guard to prevent escapes, but if this is considered by the authorities to be impossible the course they have taken in discontinuing the chain gang is the only proper

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## SANITATION.

Lord DUFFERIN, before his departure from Calcutta, received an address from the corporation, in reply to which he made some interesting remarks on the sanitation of Eastern cities. "The sanitation of a great city," said His Lordship, "is not a very popular undertaking; its processes are impeded by long established prejudices as well as by ineradicable customs and habits; nor even are its benefits very readily recognized. It is not suggested," he adds, "for he feels that his audience is hardly yet educated up-to-date" in his views, "that these measures should be resorted to except in extreme cases, such as those criminals under sentence for five years' (or longer) penal servitude." Similar treatment, he thinks, might be advisable in case of confirmed habitual drunkards; and perhaps we may look forward to seeing a "medical preventive" plank added shortly to the Prohibition platform of those Americans who are going to make the States abstinent by Act of Congress. Two further arguments

in most strong in it," said one of the spectators. "All religious teachers said to be good, all have said in show; why should not we be bad and pay his respects to a holy man of a different creed?" Evidently the official recognition and adoption by the Chinese Government of the two great and popular religions, who came in at different times, who go to Kien are long since, the following will prove. One of our party, who had seen an opera class which was lost on the table, sang some song there with having stolen it. They all resented the imputation, declared that they went there with pure hearts, and such a charge should not have been preferred in a sacred place. The glass was found afterwards to be empty, and very likely, had it been filled it would have been broken by the fall.

Our fit was brief in consequence of the long journey we devoted the short time at our disposal before getting back to making inquiries concerning the castled man.

## KEEPING AT A NEW "SAINT."

### BONK FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

There have lately been so many extraordinary and conflicting reports about the corps of a farmer in the Sun On District, that we thought it would be worth the trouble to retrace there and investigate the case on the spot as thoroughly as the circumstances would allow. We were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McCallum, who was the most eminent of that of taking care of pigs in fat. With the little money received from compassionate persons, he bought offerings for temple. His food for the last twelve months before his death, consisted only of fruit and a little vegetable. He drank nothing but water. In life was reported to be a saint, and loved it so much that it did not die. He was also subject to visions. Since his death wonderful cures are reported to have been wrought. Kien-kun, the *Yao* of the *Yao* people, was a saint, and sought a pilgrimage for curing various ailments. A brother at Macau assured us that his mother recovered her health there after having been given us by all Chinese medical practitioners. Another Chinaman told us that his friend, who had been suffering for a long time of a pain in one of his shoulders, got well by simply touching the body. But some declared to us that it failed to cure all disease. The inhabitants of the village where we were with us as our guest, and after about four hours' steaming from Hongkong, we passed Nantau, which was only half way on our journey. Along the banks of the river and in villages, we frequently heard the words *Tai Shing* (the great Saint) pronounced, for the fame of the corpse was widely spread all over the country. There are already many legends about this popular hero, which grow more wonderful the farther they travel.

The celebrated place which we longed to see is called Kai-tan, a little village near Tong Ha market, to the S.E. of Canton City, according to the observations made by Inspector Quiney, who was one of our party. The place, on account, we suppose, of its indigence, has not been noted in the map of Sun On District, published by the Italian Missionaries. There were many surprises in store for us. The women in that locality not only work as hard in the fields as the men, but also carry visitors in chairs across country. Our friends, who tried this mode of locomotion, were of opinion that they are as skilful as the eelies, when walking in narrow and muddy paths, and mud steadily. An old man, ignorant of the uses of firearms, and supplied with perished ammunition, is not the way to keep the gang secure, but it is the only way the Government has made trial of, and because it has failed, as was to be expected, the colony is to be charged with the maintenance of the criminals without receiving any return in the shape of useful work. Some attempt is made in the gaol to employ the prisoners in remunerative industries, it is true, but the returns from mat-making, etc., are very trifling, whereas when the men are employed in road-making, preparing building sites, and similar works, they are made to contribute substantially to the cost of their board and lodging. It ought not to be difficult, we think, to provide an efficient guard to prevent escapes, but if this is considered by the authorities to be impossible the course they have taken in discontinuing the chain gang is the only proper

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